

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE

## AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVII.—N<sup>o</sup>. 905.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1804.

### TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two dollars per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

### LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Lexington, which if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as Dead Letters.

A  
J. L. Armstrong 2 George Adams  
George Anderson Rev. Robert Armstrong  
Nathl. Ashby 2 strong 2  
Robert Adams Samuel Airs 2  
James Atchison James Anderson  
John Adair John Allbaugh  
Francis Allen John Armstrong  
John Anderson John Allen  
Thomas Amos Geo. Armstrong  
  
B  
James Buford, Dennis Bradley  
Robert Barr jr. Zach. Benton  
Samuel Beeler Zachariah Barr  
Charles Buck William Boyce  
Joseph Bryan Mr. Barnes jailor  
James Bell Robert Bulby  
John Barkley William Beck or Thomas Watts  
Lee Bird Anthony Blest 2  
Henry Brunner Morgan Bryant  
Jeff Bryant Nicholas Bright  
Rev. Jas. Blythe Jno. & Wm. Bobb  
John Brown James Bullock  
Solomon Burnley James Beatty  
James Bain Thomas Bell  
David Board B. Bratcher  
Cornelius Board A. Bowman  
Benj. Berry 2 Edmund Bryant  
  
C  
Jas. Colhoon jr. Catha. Caldwell 2  
Job Carter Joseph Coulterl  
Jos. Coppinger Hugh Crawford  
Jacob Clair Joseph Craig  
John Cooper Samuel Clinton  
Elisha Carter Susanna Caldwell  
Alex. Caldwell Elijah Craig  
Isaac Corven Mr. Curd  
Thomas Clarke 2 Newton Curd  
John Joseph Culbertson Mastin Clay  
Thomas Carty Mr. Colhoon  
Benjamin Chin Vincent Cromwell  
  
D  
Wm. Dangerfield James Dods  
William Dawson Martin Dickinson  
Jonas Davenport Archd. Dickinson  
John Dowdall Mr. Davenport  
George Dillard  
  
E  
Ernest Meeting Wm. Elliott 2  
William Edwards Prefley Edwards  
William Essex John Edwards  
James Ewin  
  
F  
Asa Farrow John Fisher  
John Fleety Len. Fleming  
William Francis James Forre  
Bernard Farrar Cap. Franklin  
James Frary Bryant Ferguson  
  
G  
Sarah Gray Wm. Green  
Thomas Garnett Bernard Gaines  
Jesse Grooms Robert Guin  
Wm. Galbraith James Gray  
John Graves Wm. Grant  
Philip Grimes  
  
H  
Hugh Hillis R. C. Harrison  
John Huse Andrew Holmes  
David Harbison J. John Harris  
Tho. Hale Gabriel Hays  
Joseph Hawkins B. H. Henderson  
Tho. Herndon 2 Mr. Higgins  
John Holmes Jr. Mr. Hord  
Abel Headington John Harrison  
Nath. Harris 2 Mr. Henderson  
John Hart 2 Cap. Hutchinson  
J. Humphreys S. 2 Mr. Heitele  
Sef. B. Herndon Mr. Hamilton  
Presley Hobbs  
  
I  
Joseph Jones 2 Gerrard Irvine  
Sam. Johnston  
  
K  
Abner Keeton Wm. Kaighn  
James Kelly Peter Krouse  
  
L  
Alex. Logan Wm. Lewis 4  
John Legrand Hugh F. Luckie  
Afa K. Lewis Wm. Lindsey  
James Lewis Nicholas Lewis  
John H. Lee Joshua Lewis  
Eliza Logan John Lewis sen.  
Jacob Lehre John Lewis jun.  
  
M  
John Morton John Millian  
John Morris Hugh Macklum  
David McKibben Cazie M'Donald  
  
26th December, 1803

Wm. M'Kendree 3 Robert M'Afee  
Mary M'Connell John G. Moore  
David Mitchell John M'Donax  
Kitty Melton James H. Maw a  
James Mitchell 2 Geo. M'Corm k  
Elijah Milton Charles M'Gowen  
James M'Connell James M'Lane  
Jno. G. Muex James M'Quady  
Fr's. M'Murdy Tho. Morton  
John M'Kenney John M'Gee  
David Meade 4 John Morrison  
Mrs. Meade David M' Vicar  
John M'Call 3 John Mason  
John M'Coy Wm. Meredith  
John M'Kee James Masterson  
A. Montgomery Peter Moore  
Za. Mangum Cap. Moore  
James Macabe Sam. Meredith  
James Martin 3 N  
James Nichols Ben. Netherland 4  
George Neal Wm. Norton  
Martin Naler  
  
O  
Thomae Oliver 2 John Oliver  
Martha Orr John O'Neil  
Waller Overton 4 Arch. W Overton  
James Owins D. Offett  
  
P  
James C. Price Jonathan Pew  
Samuel Prior Benjamin Porter  
D. M. Payne Martha S. Prater  
Edward Payne jun. John Pool 3  
Robert Patterson Joseph Perry  
Rev. John Price Robert Philips  
Peter Paul I. F. Peters  
Henry Pogue Col. Patterson  
Edward Payne sen.  
  
R  
John, Wm. Robert Marq. Richardson  
or Alex. Rennick William Ruffell  
N. F. Randolph Jas. Rogers sen. 2  
Nimian Riley Capt. Ramsey  
William Rolstone John Rogers  
Elijah Ra ndell William Roberts  
P. D. Robert James Rose  
George Ramsey Alexander Ralph  
Fredk. Ridgley 3 George Robinson  
  
S  
Jas. H. Stewart 4 Susanna Shock  
William Smith Joseph Skinner  
Walter Sotherland James Semple  
John Stephan Poyton Short 2  
Charles Sanders Captain Stone  
Rachel & William Rev. Geo. Smith  
B. Summers Mr. Steel  
Zebulon Smith Geo. Shackleford  
Tho. Stephenson 2 John Smith  
John South Wm. Stephenson  
  
T  
Benjamin Temple Levi Todd  
Nathl. Tolbot Michl. Troy 2  
David Thompson George Tegarden  
David Todd Mr. Tomlin  
  
V  
Abra. Venable Patrick Vance  
J. es Venable 2 A. S. Van de Graft  
  
W  
John Waggoner 2 Afa Wilgus  
Geo. A. Weber Ab. Willon  
John Wats William Watt  
Hannah Willigan John Watkins  
John Wallace Matthew Williams  
Mis Mary Watts Ann Waish  
Carter Wilkinson Charles Webb  
James Wilfon Dr. W. Warfield  
Sam'l. Wilkinson Edward Wf.  
Rev. T. Wilkinson James Wood  
Mr. Wilkerson James Wason  
Catharine Wood James Winn  
Robert Wilton Capt. Wilton  
Thomas Welsh Mr. Wilton  
John Winn 2 Thomas Winn  
Judge C. Wallace Mr. Watts  
Isaac Webb Owen Winn  
Galeb Wilson George Winn  
Adam Winn Mr. Warfield  
Caleb Worley Thacker Webb  
  
Y  
George Young or James Yovart  
Lloyd Holmes Engl. Yeifer  
JOHN JORDAN, Jr. P. M.

30 Dollars Reward.  
R AN away from the subscriber, living in Sumner county, state of Tennessee, a Mulatto Fellow named Josl, who, since started, calls himself a freeman, named Jack Sweet or Sweetman, about five feet five or six inches high, between twenty five and thirty years old, though from appearance would be thought not to exceed twenty, of a thin visage, tolerable thick and well made, only somewhat bow legged, his hair straight, and his colour near that of a half breed Indian. Had on when he went off an old light coloured drab great coat, a cloth waistcoat of the same colour, a short horsemans coat of a claret colour, a tolerable good fur hat, moccasins made of tanned leather, and a shirt and overalls of tow linen. Says that he has been in the army for several years, and pretends to talk Indian. He went off on the 4th inst. and on the Monday week following was seen crossing the river on the road from Nolin to Bairdfown; but it is expected that his object will be to cross the Ohio into the Indiana Territory, under an idea that he can there pass for a freeman. Whoever secures said fellow in any jail, shall have the above reward, and if brought home, all reasonable charges paid beside.

DAVID SHELBY

26th December, 1803

### ADVERTISEMENT.

Whereas, I am legally authorized by power of attorney, granted by John Wilson of Philadelphia, and dated the 15th of September, 1803, to make leases of two tracts of land, entered, surveyed and patented in the name of Thomas Franklin, lying upon the waters of Kentucky river: the one containing, by survey dated the 3d day of August, 1784, 116,650 acres—the other, by survey dated the 21st of the same month and year, containing 108,344 acres, to such persons as may be desirous of settling on such lands, and upon such terms as are limited by the said power of attorney. Therefore I hereby give notice, that application can be made to me in Lexington, where I will be ready to act agreeably to the powers in me vested, as relates to the making of such deeds and grants as may be required.

By virtue of the powers vested in me, I hereby forewarn all persons from cutting timber, working salt-petre caves, salt-water springs, coal mines or minerals of any description, without they are authorised by special contract; or in any manner trespassing on the above lands, as any person offending herein, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law.

JOHN M. BOOGES.  
Lexington, 15th Oct. 1803.

### BLUE DYING.

THE SUBSCRIBER,  
WISHES to inform the public, that he continues to carry on the  
BLUE DYING, on Main Cross Street, between Mr. Adam Weber's and Mr. Myers's, where he will dye Cotton, Linen and Wool, with a warm dye—Cotton deepest blue, at 4/6 per pound—Wool at 1/6 per pound, which he will warrant to be equal to any dye in the town of Lexington.

JACOB BOSHART.  
Lexington, June 25, 1803. \*5tf

10 Dollars Reward.

S TRAYED or stolen from Lexington, on the night of the 27th ult. a

### BLACK MARE,

four years old next summer, about 15 hands high, with foal, long tail which was full of burs, as well as her mane, one eye out, natural pacer, but trots some times, no brand. Whoever will deliver the said mare to Mr. Jeremiah Murphy, in Lexington, or to the subscriber in Mercer county, four miles from Danville, shall receive the above reward.

Henry Banta.  
Jan. 4, 1804. \*3

THE partnership of Trotter and Scott, was on the 14th ult. dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted by either bond, note, or book account, are requested to make immediate payment to George Trotter sen. who will settle all the business of said firm—those who will not avail themselves of this notice, will compel us to the disagreeable necessity of commencing suits without respect to persons.

GE. TROTTER sen.  
ALEX. SCOTT.  
Lex. 26th Dec. 1803.

LEWIS SANDERS,  
Wants to purchase, Clean Merchantable

HEMP—for exportation,  
Delivered at any of the warehouses between Cleveland's and the mouth of the Kentucky.—Also wanted, a few hogsheads CROP TOBACCO.

6 Lexington, 27th Dec. 1803.

FRESH GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received, at his store, opposite the market house, Lexington, a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries &c. &c. Which he will dispose of, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or approved produce of the country.

D. C. DEAN.

Lexington, Decr. 26. 1803.

Just Published,  
And for sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette,

An Account

of LOUISIANA;

Being an Abstract of Documents in the offices of the Department of State and of the Treasury.

Decr. 24th. 1803.

MARQUIS RICHARDSON.

Decr. 24th. 1803.

WILSON'S GRAMMAR.

### HOG'S BRISTLES WANTED.

One shilling and three pence per pound will be given in cash, for good, clean, well combed HOG'S BRIS- TLES, by the subscriber, at his shop at the corner of Main Cross street and Short street, Lexington; where he carries on

### BRUSH MAKING

in all its various branches. Any person may be supplied with all kinds of BRUSHES, either wholesale or retail, at a much lower price than any heretofore ever sold in Kentucky, and of a better quality than any brought from Philadelphia. He hopes it will be the study of every good citizen to encourage this manufacture. He still continues carrying on WINDSOR CHAIR & WHEEL making as usual.

ROBERT HOLMES.

Lexington, Oct. 17th, 1803.

### NEW MUSIC.

WILLIAM SMITH,  
FROM NEW-JERSEY,  
HAS just brought to Kentucky,  
and deposited with the Printer  
hereof, for sale,

### SACRED MUSIC,

on a new and greatly improved plan. The Gamut is much shorter than that commonly made use of, and the notes particularly distinguished, so that the learner can recollect them without difficulty, by which the knowledge of music is easily acquired, and the arduous duty of the teacher, greatly lightened.

### CHEAP GOODS.

SAMIL. & GEO. TROTTER,  
HAVE just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening at their Store on Main street, Lexington, An extensive assortment of

### MERCHANDISE,

Of the latest importations from Europe, and the East and West Indies—

### CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods,  
Hard-Ware,  
Groceries,  
China,  
Queen's, and } Wares.  
Tin

All of which were purchased on the lowest terms, and will be sold either by wholesale or retail for Cash accordingly.

Amongst which are the following articles:

Fine and Coarse Cloths,

Coatings,

Flannels,

Rope, 2-12 point, and striped Blankets,

Cassimeres,

Fancy Cord,

Irish Linens,

Chintzes,

Callicoes,

India Muslins,

British Plain Jaconett, Tambored,

Lappett, Book & Cambric do.

Scarlet Cloths,

Turkey Cotton,

Cotton and Wool Gards,

Saddlery,

Iron,

Anvils,

Vises,

Steel,

Cut and Hammered Nails assorted

Hyfon,

Young Hyfon, } Teas, fresh & of

Souchong, and } the best quality.

Green

Coffee and Chocolate,

Loaf and Brown Sugar,

Indigo, of a superior quality,

3 by 10 Window Glafs,

Queen's and Glafs Ware, assorted by

the crate.

N. B. One of the subscribers in

debt to him to make immediate

payment.

S. & G. T.

2d Jan. 1804.

### FOUND,

YESTERDAY Morning, on my plantation,

about three miles from Lexington, a

man's saddle, bridle, halter and cringles.

The saddle is double skirted, bound with

green plumb, with iron stirrups; the bridle is

a curb, the bit is broke at the joint and tied

with a string. The owner may have his pro-

perty by applying to the subscriber and pay-

ing charges.

DAVID SHELBY

Lexington, Decr. 26. 1803.

4

RAGS.

Three cents per pound, or 18s.

per hundred weight, given for clean

linen or cotton rags, at Charles's

printing office, Lexington.

### MILITARY LANDS.

#### For Sale,

TWO valuable tracts of MILL-

TARY LAND, situate on the river

## AN ADDRESS

TO THE

Wor. LEXINGTON Lodge, No. 1.  
In celebration of the festival of  
St. JOHN THE EVANGELIST,  
Dec. 27th, 1803....A. D. 1803.

By GEO. M. BIBB.

(Concluded.)

Secrecy has been recommended as a virtue by the wisest philosophers and lawgivers, as well as by the fathers of the church. Taciturnity is a mark of wisdom, and agreeable to the Supreme Father of Light, as we may infer from his example in concealing from mankind the secrets of his providence. The Egyptians worshipped a God of silence, represented with a finger at his mouth; the Athenians bowed to a statue of brass without a tongue, as emblematic of secrecy; the Romans had their gods of silence, to whom they offered worship; Lycurgus the celebrated law-giver, as well as Pythagoras the great scholar, reckoned silence a virtue worthy to be taught.—Cato the Roman censor, marks the divulging of a secret as one of three things especially to be repented of; the Persian laws punished grievously the betrayer of a secret; St. Ambrose reckons silence amongst the principal foundations of virtue, and the wife Solomon deems a discoverer of secrets, traitorous and infamous, but accounts him who conceals them a faithful brother. On the same subject in the XXVIIth chap. of Ecclesiasticus we find sentiments worthy to be treasured up by all Masons, “Whoever” &c.

He who is known for secrecy penetrates quickly into the inward man, unlocks the breast where modest worth, indignation at its wrongs, and a thousand corroding cares and anxieties, treasured up with fearful pride and dread of shame, are silently consuming the man of feeling, and ebbing him up with fervent anguish; the canker known, the friendly charitable man administers the antidote; he cheers with hope, relieves the present wants, and awakens the mind once more to energy and the body to action. How important such an art to us who inculcate the alleviation of the wants and miseries of men as one of the noblest duties! Every thing that strikes the eye more immediately engages the attention and imprints itself upon the memory; for this reason, as well as to prevent their mysteries from descending to the familiar reach of every inattentive novice, from whom they might not receive due veneration, Masons have universally adopted the method of inculcating the tenets of their order, by symbols, typical figures, and allegorical emblems. If the peculiar forms and secrets of Masonry constituted the essence of the art, it might be said our system was trifling and our ceremonies absurd. But this the skilful Mason knows not to be the case; he closely inspects our mysteries through another medium, and finding every character, figure and emblem, depicted in our Lodges, replete with an inexhaustible fund of historical knowledge and precepts of morality, he adores them as sacred keys to our privileges not to be polluted by unhallowed hands. Were the secrets of Masonry bestowed on all without preparation, that distinction between the good and the bad, which ought ever to be preserved in society, would be greatly weakened, if not destroyed. Masonry claims not the power of purifying the abandoned and profligate by a single touch, as it were of a magic wand, but confirms and establishes the well disposed, and by gradation conducts them through the paths of knowledge and morality to greater happiness. If the astonishing productions of nature, worthy to excite an admiration of their great First Cause and gratitude for the blessings they confer, are viewed with indifference by the multitude on account of their familiarity, ought we to expose publicly the privileges of our order for the purpose of producing the greater effect? Are not the great elements of nature, when combined by the skilful artist, capable of greater good or greater mischief? Shall then the powerful elements of Masonry, with all its skill to use them, be intrusted to the stranger without encircling him in the magic chain or anointing him with the precious unction? By the ceremonies of initiation, the Mason becomes one of a mighty family, using all languages and inhabiting every country; he bears always about him his genealogy with letters of identification and recommendation, written in a language peculiar to Masons, intelligible by all, and received with the most cordial attention: Shall these be deposited in the hands of every one without probation? Will you foster a serpent with your own hand, and chuse him in your bosom to strike poison into your heart's blood? Will you send abroad, clad as a lamb, the hungry wolf to deceive and devour? Truth, justice, prudence, friend-ship and charity, rise in the mightiness of your strength, and say it ought not, shall not be!

Friendship of souls, the mysterious cement, inspires all the tender feelings, reciprocates an intercourse of kind and generous actions, sweetens every enjoyment and soothes every misfortune which is incident to human nature. In the first hours of peace we see it calm and moderate, glowing with an unremitting warmth improving the sweets of social conversation, at another, kindling the exultant flame of love, and establishing the

more tranquil joys of connubial life; then extending the circle of its affections, expands into that true patriotism, that public spirit and heroic ardour, which prompts us to risque our lives and fortunes in a country's cause. The warrior fighting for conquest tarnishes his glory by murder and the ravage of the defolating sword, but the blood of thousands spilt by his country's friend, struggling for liberty and thundering destruction at the heads of tyrants who invade that established order, which is a Mason he can truly appreciate, only adds a brighter lustre to his actions: Should he die a martyr in the cause of liberty his actions are inscribed upon the faithful hearts of Masons, to be handed down by tradition, and celebrated in each revolving year to the latest ages. He has raised a living monument of his greatness,

SO mote it be.

(From the *Mercure de France*.)

### ADDRESS OF THE WARRIORS OF THE ARMY OF ENGLAND.

“French soldiers, I have not to lay before you political interests. It is in cabinets and not in camps, that they are to be weighed. It matters little whether extensive territories or a rock be the object of the war. For this rock a great country has just armed the whole of its population, covered the sea with its vessels, and Europe with its emissaries; for this rock a civilized nation has just broken a solemn treaty, has braved all the evils of war, and all the shame of perfidy. Behold those flowers of bombs! hear the thundering artillery! those are the calls that demand Malta of you. They demand of you all the honor of France, and all the glory of your victories.

“It is in vain that you have filled the earth with the name of your arms; it is in vain that you have triumphed over the forests of Holland, over the rocks and precipices of Mount St. Gothard, and over the sands and winds of the desert; a new element is presented to you as the field of battle, and opposed to your experience. You must be less ignorant of nothing—All England already celebrates your defeat.—The fogs of the Thames promise themselves to wither the laurels of Arcoit and Lodi, the cupola of St. Paul's to ornament itself with your standards, and the white cliffs of Dover to reddene themselves with your blood.

“Far be it from me to seek to excite your enthusiasm. Frenchmen have only to guard against impatience and temerity.

“Never was it more necessary for you to restrain your courage. Every thing is new in this new war. I know not that the maritime discipline has added itself to the discipline of camps: you have gone through your exercise upon land—you are now going to perform it upon the water. To know how to form on the waves, to perceive each other in the night, to make yourselves heard in the tempest, to combat at once the sea, the enemy and the winds—such is to be your task.

“In the midst of so many new and minute precautions, in the midst of so many foreign and fatidic details—dare I ignore even that hatred which you bear to the enemy. My irritations are cool—feeble animosity is not durable; but very different are the characteristics of a noble anger. Decisive, because it is confident; patient, because it is sure; it bears towards things a wisdom which daunts to oppose to men. It knows that it ought to be at that time not passionate, and vehement, but discreet and industrious. It knows that it should then direct its conduct by prudence, arrange its plans with calmness, and keep its impetuosity and zeal for the proper time to exercise them.

“As your combats will shortly be different, so also will your glory. Every thing is changed for you upon this new theatre, but in like manner is every thing enlarged. Courage never loses its splendor.

In all ages, glory belongs to the heart that is callous to vulgar love of life; but if your former trophies have borne this mark, their object has, perhaps, not always had an unanimous assent.—you have not yet forgotten the times of civil feuds and of distresses. In that horrible night, when your ancient country was no more, and the new one did not exist, your noble foreheads were not always crowned by pure hands. Now that our divisions are extinguished, that the war is no longer tarnished by principles of desolation and ruin—now that the funeral sorrow has been banished by the gladsome sentiment of our internal peace, of our future hopes, the return of our ancient grandeur: it is now in particular that your character is great, for you have the wishes and approbation of all hearts.”

From the *Trenton True American*.

Cobet and Heriot—From the account which Cobet gives of his rencontre with Mr. Heriot, editor of the *True Briton*, it appears that the latter, in commenting upon Mr. Windham's declaration in Parliament that Cobet “deserved a statue of gold,” had stated it as his opinion, that “the pillory or gibbet would be a more appropriate reward for him.”—Cobett's inflammable composition took fire at this insult, accompanied by Mr. Dickins, of Philadelphia, he waited upon Mr. Heriot at his house, and asked him if he was the author of the paragraph alluding to him?—Mr. Heriot replied he was,—Cobett then asked Heriot, if he asserted that he was worthy of the *pillory* or the *gibbet*?—The answer was, “I do.”

—Here the parleying ended, and the battle commenced—the accounts of which differ, each combatant claiming the victory. The account

given of the affair by Mr. Heriot's drew a challenge from Mr. Dickins, which Mr. Heriot declined, upon the ground that the challenger was no gentleman.

Mr. Heriot, in his relation of the transaction, charges Cobet with having been “obliged to fly from America as a *convicted libeller*.” In reply to this charge Cobet says, “The affair to which he alludes, was tried by civil action: a corrupt judge and base jury awarded to my adversary 5,000 dollars, the whole of which money, together with the expenses of the law-suit was paid by British gentlemen in Canada, (the Governor of that province being one,) and in the United States of America. Nay, so flagrant was the injustice of the case, that a number of Americans agreed to raise the sum required, and made me an officer of it thro' one of the Aldermen of New-York; an offer which I should have accepted had it come previously to that made by my own countrymen.”

Here then is Cobbett's own avowal that the fine incurred by his flandering the venerable character of Dr. Rush, was paid by British gentlemen, and was offered to be paid by Americans!—What patriotic Americans must those have been, who would first encourage a foreign blackguard to libel reputations of our best men, and then screen him from justice by paying the penalty of his crime!

BOSTON, December 15.

On Sunday last, departed this life, after a long and distressing illness, Mr. BENJAMIN EDES, Printer, aged 71.

In the year 1764, when England contemplated the nefarious design of subjugating her colonies, by declaring

“that parliament possessed the right to tax them in all cases whatever,” Mr. Edes, then the editor of the *Boston Gazette*, made a firm and decided stand against this degrading doctrine; and like a faithful Herald, through the medium of that paper, weekly proclaimed the patriotic and fervid sentiments of Hancock, Adams, Otis, Warren, and other statesmen, who, while they illuminated the sky of science, animated the bosoms of their countrymen, with the noblest principles of liberty, and prepared their minds to meet those great and interesting events which were eventually to lead to the Independence and Freedom of our country.

British gold, lost its influence on the incorrupt mind of Mr. Edes. He pursued the repeated propositions made to him by those myrmidons of Bernard and Hutchinson, the tories of that day, to seduce him from the paths of rectitude and patriotism.—He determined to stand or fall with the Liberties of his Country.—Happily for him, as for us, notwithstanding the intrigues of secret as well as open enemies, he lived to see the complete triumph of those principles so warmly espoused, by the establishment of our independence on the basis of rational liberty, and under the guidance of a chief magistrate, justly elected amongst the first of patriots, and the first of men, and at an advanced age has been gathered with his fathers to receive the rewards due to worth and virtue.

From a Paris Paper.

### ACCOUNT OF A FIRE BALL.

C. Biot, member of the National Institute, in a letter to the French minister of the Interior, dated July 20, 1803 gives a detailed account of his enquiries respecting a Fire Ball which fell in the neighbourhood of Laigle. From this the following description of the phenomenon is deduced:

On Tuesday, April 26, 1803, about one in the afternoon the weather being serene, there was observed from Caen, Pont Audemer, & the environs of Alencon, Falaise, and Verneuil, a fiery globe of a very brilliant splendour, which moved in the atmosphere with great rapidity.

Some moments after there was heard at Laigle, and in the environs of that city to the extent of more than thirty leagues in every direction, a violent explosion, which lasted five or six minutes.

At first there were three or four reports like those of cannon, followed by a kind of discharge which resembled a firing of musketry; after which there was heard a dreadful rumbling like the beating of drums. The air was calm and the sky serene, except a few clouds, such as are frequently observed.

The noise proceeded from a small cloud which had a rectangular form, the largest side being in a direction from east to west. It appeared motionless all the time that the phenomenon lasted, but the vapour of which it was composed was projected momentarily from the different sides, by the effect of the successive explosions. This cloud was about half a league to the north-north-east of the town of Laigle; it was at a great elevation in the atmosphere, for the inhabitants of two hamlets a league distant from each other saw it at the same time above their heads. In the whole canton over which this cloud hovered, a hissing noise like that of a stone discharged from a sling was heard & a multitude of mineral masses exactly similar to those described by the name of meteoric stones were seen to fall at the same time.

The district in which the stones fell forms an elliptical extent, of about two leagues and a half in length and nearly one in breadth, the greatest dimension being a direction from south east to north west, forming a declination of about 22 degrees. This direction which the meteor must have followed is exactly that of the magnetic meridian; which is a remarkable result.

The largest of these stones fell at the south east extremity of the large axis of the ellipse; the middle sized ones fell in the centre, the smallest at the other extremity. It thereby appears that the largest fell first, as might naturally be supposed.

The largest of all the stones which fell weigh 17 1/2 pounds. The smallest I saw weighed about two gros, which is the thousandth part of the former.

The number that fell is certainly above two or three thousand.

In this account I have confined myself to a simple relation of facts; I have endeavoured to view them as any other person would have done, as I have employed every care to present them with exactness. I leave to the sagacity of philosophers the numerous consequences that may be deduced from them; & I shall consider myself happy if they find that I have succeeded in placing beyond a doubt the most astonishing phenomenon ever observed by man.

From the Aurora.

### INVASION.

Many of our readers confidently believe that an invasion of Great Britain from France will take place—we believe if any they will be but such invasions as those of Humbert and the Welch expedition of 1000 men—However as our readers will be gratified we give them the following list of the distances from the French line of pacts to the coasts of the two islands.

Texel to Yarmouth	108 miles
Helvoetfluyt to Harwich	90
Flushing to Nore	105
Dunkirk to Deal	48
Do. to Margate	45
Calais to Dover	21
Boulogne to Rye	42
Aberville to Pevensey	81
Havre to Newhaven	87
Cherbourg to Portsmouth	78
Brest to Torbay	219
	Plymouth 183
	Kinsale 300
	Cork 322
	Bantry Bay 276
	Shannon 250
	Galway 540

### LAWS OF KENTUCKY.

An act to amend the several acts concerning writs of error.

Approved December 27, 1803.

Sec. 1. BE it enacted by the general assembly, That when any person or persons shall think himself or themselves aggrieved by any faulty replevin bond or forthcoming bond or any faulty or erroneous execution whatever, he shall before he can obtain a writ of error or writ of error *coram vobis*, give the opposite party, his, her or their agent or attorney, ten days notice in writing, of the time and place that he shall apply for said writ, and shall state to the judge or judges to whom he, she or they may apply for such writ, the error or errors, in the said bond, and produce at the time of applying for such writ, a copy of the faulty replevin or forthcoming bond, or any faulty or erroneous execution whatever, attested by the clerk of the court to which such bond has been returned. And the judge or judges, as the case may be, shall order so much thereof as they may find erroneous to operate as a supersedeas, and no more, and the balance of such bond may be recovered in the same manner as if no such writ had issued; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

An act giving further time to the owners of certificates to survey.

Approved December 27, 1803.

Whereas it is represented to the present general assembly, that the time for surveying certificates which have been granted by virtue of the several acts for granting relief to settlers south of Green river, and encouraging the settlers thereof, has expired; and that there are a number of said certificates unfurnished; for remedy whereof.

Sec. 1. BE it enacted by the general assembly, That the further time of two years be and is hereby allowed to the owners of such certificates to survey the same and return plats and certificates thereof into the register's office, and the register of the said office is hereby directed to receive all such plats and certificates and register the same as has heretofore been customary in similar cases.

Sec. 2. All surveys which have been made since the expiration of the time heretofore given for making surveys; under the sanction of the aforesaid certificates are hereby declared to be legal; any law or laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 3. All acts or parts of acts which come within the purview of this act are hereby repealed.

This act shall be in force from its passage.

An act giving further time to the owners of plats and certificates to return the same to the register's office.

Approved Dec. 17, 1803.

Sec. 1. BE it enacted by the general assembly, That the further time of twelve calendar months, from and after the end of the present session of the general assembly, shall be allowed the owners of plats and certificates of survey made before the time for surveying entries expired, to return the same into the register's office; in which time the register of the land office shall receive all plats and certificates of survey although not returned within the time limited by law; and such lands shall not be considered forfeited or liable to forfeiture on that account—any law to the contrary notwithstanding. Provided, that nothing in this act contained, shall extend to lands granted to settlers by this commonwealth. This act shall be published three months in the paper published by the commonwealth.

This act shall commence and be in force from and after the passage thereof.



"True to his charge—  
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,  
News from all nations lamb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, JANUARY 17.

Owing to the indisposition of the carrier, some of our subscribers in town were not served with the Gazette last Tuesday. The same cause may produce a similar neglect to day. Those who do not receive their papers, will oblige the Editor by sending to the office.

The Eastern Mail due yesterday, did not arrive, neither did the Southern or Natchez Mails, due the 10th inst. The failure of the Mails at this time is particularly unfortunate, as expectation is on tiptoe for interesting information from Louisiana, and from Europe. Should any thing important arrive either this evening or on Thursday, no time shall be lost in laying it before our readers in a Gazette Extra.

MARRIED.

ON the 1st inst. Samuel H. Woodson Esq. to Miss Nancy Meede, both of Jefferson county.

ON the same day Mr. John Smith, to Miss Matilda Shely, both of Fayette.

ON Thursday last, Mr. Robert McGrath to Miss Peggy Dougherty, both of Jefferson county.

SOME time since, I announced my intention of publishing a History of the Indian Wars in the Western Country of North America, from the commencement of hostilities against the United States to the treaty of Greenville; and that relative communications would be thankfully received by me. I have, since that period, collected many important materials, of which much use will be made in the structure of the work. But as a more prompt and general communication of facts was expected than what has hitherto been made, I take the liberty to remind the publick, that there can be no period so precious as the present in collecting facts upon this subject. I have, without solicitation, stepped forward to preserve from oblivion, a series of events, that must be deemed worthy of record in the general history of our country. If a history of those events is now compiled from living witnesses, its character will be stamped with the most respectable authenticity. But if the present opportunity of making the necessary detail is permitted to pass away, time and accident will destroy the best sources of information; and the future historian will have to collect his materials from second hand testimony. This will naturally give a different character to our Indian transactions, because it will render them more obscure and uncertain.

I have, therefore, to repeat my request that those who are acquainted with relative facts, and who may be inclined to encourage the undertaking, will make as early communications to me as possible.

ALLAN B. MAGRUDER.

Chancellor Livingston, our present ambassador at Paris, proposes returning home in May, the state of his health is not such as to render absence from home desirable.

Aurora.

It is reported that Mr. Monroe is about to proceed to Madrid, for the purpose of urging the termination of certain arrangements concerning the Louisiana boundaries, and other subjects of negotiation with the Spanish court. It is understood, however, that he returns again to London.

It is also said that Mr. Charles Pinckney our minister at Madrid has intimated to some of his friends, a disposition to return home in the course of the next year.

From the Carlisle Gazette.

As a just Tribute  
of respect, regard and affection to

THOMAS JEFFERSON,  
President of the United States,  
for his patriotic, enlightened and successful Administration

of  
the government of the United States; and  
in an especial manner to celebrate  
the Glorious Event  
of the acquisition of the Great Country of

LOUISIANA

gained without a drop of blood shed in contest,

without a cent laid on the inhabitants of the United States of additional Taxation,

whereby the Territorial and real greatness of the United States is increased,

its commercial and agricultural interests are promoted, and the integrity of the union is preserved.

Let all republican citizens throughout the Union meet in festivity and as a day of Jubilee on the day of

N. B. The day to be announced in the Aurora as the most complete channel of republican communication in the U. States, and allowing twenty days after notice of possession of Louisiana is received at the seat of government, in order that on the same day, congenial sentiments of happiness and thanksgiving may resound over this wide spread country.

NEW-YORK, December 24.

This morning arrived here in 25 days from Martinique, the Fr. Victory, Capt. Patterson. The night before the Victory failed, a small expedition, consisting of English seamen, landed at the fort on the right of Port Royal, tumbled the guns down the precipice, blew up the magazine, and made prisoners of the garrison.

The privateer lately mentioned to have been cut out of Martinique, was called the Harmony. The men who performed this gallant act, not only cut out the privateer, but took a small fort, spiked the guns, and made prisoners of the garrison. The party was formed of the boats of the Blenheim of 74 guns, assisted by a cutter and a brig. The island was still blockaded by from 6 to 8 British ships of war. These however, have no particular station, but keep cruising about.

December 28.

A Fleet of vessels, under convoy of 6 ships of the line, were seen on the 14th inst. in lat. 23° long. 63° the whole amounting to about 63 sail. Circumstances make it probable, that these vessels may be the fleet reported to have failed from Brest, on the 8th of Nov. of which an account was received from the British frigate Thunderer.—In that case it is presumed, they are destined against some of the British West India Islands.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at this Office—Price 4/6  
*Political, Commercial and Moral*

REFLECTIONS

On the late edition of

*LOUISIANA*

To the United States.

By ALLAN B. MAGRUDER Esq.

NEW-ORLEANS.

A NY persons having business at New-Orleans, are informed that the subscriber purposes starting for that city in all February. He will be glad to receive any commands to transact business on commission.

GEO. POYZER.

Lexington, 16th Jan. 1804.

THE subscribers will purchase a quantity of FLAX SEED, of all qualities, for exportation and oil, for which they will give the usual price, at their Oil Mill, at this place. They have sent for a Screen to clean the seed, and farmers may clean their sowing feed gratis.

JOHN & WILLIAM BOBB.

Lexington, Jan. 16, 1804.

OIL may be had at the mill, wholesale or retail.

The Noted Horse,

OLD FITZ-PARTNER,

A Beautiful bay, sixteen hands and a quarter high, of great activity and highly formed; got by the noted horse Old Partner, who was got by the noted imported horse Morton's Traveller, was bred by Col. John Taylor of Richmond county, and came out of Selina, who was imported by Col. Tuckoo of Maryland, and is given up by the best judges, to be the finest mare ever brought to America, and a near descendant of the Godolphin Arabian. Fitz Partner was bred by Gen. Meade of Amelia; his dam was got by the imported horse Aristotle, grand dam by the noted horse Whittington, great grand dam by Jolly Roger, his great, great grand dam a Double Beau, out of an imported mare, the property of Col. Francis Eppes. Fitz Partner's dam, was likewise the dam of the well known horses Old Cesar, Pilgrim, Tippoo Saib and Clodius, who are all ranked amongst the first covering horses now in being. As to Fitz Partner's colts, I have certificates from gentlemen of undoubted character, that will prove them to be equal to any on the continent, where he stood five feet at one hand.

The above horse will stand the ensuing season, at my stable in Bourbon county, at the intersection of the road leading from Paris to Cleveland's, and from Lexington to the Iron Works; and will be let to mares at the reduced price of \$5 dollars the leap, paid when the mare is covered; 10 dollars the foal, payable the first day of November, but may be discharged by the payment of 8 dollars, if paid by the last day of July, at which time the foal will expire; 16 dollars to ensure a mare to be with foal—Any person parting with a mare infested, forfeits the insurance money, except he can make it appear she was not with foal. Good pasture for mares taken from a distance—all possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but will not be liable should any happen.—The above horse is lately from Virginia.

W.M. CLARKSON.

January 9, 1804. 13t

TAKE NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned, against purchasing or taking an affiance of a note or bond, paid by me to Matthew Wilson, of Bourbon county, for one hundred and fifty dollars, bearing date the 8th day of December, 1803, payable three months after date; as I am determined not to pay the same, unless compelled by law; the said note or bond having been fraudulently obtained from me, in consideration of a horse, sold me by said Wilson, as found, which was defective and diseased.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

PARIS, Jan. 13th 1804.

STRAYED or STOLEN

FROM Lexington, on Monday evening, the 9th inst., a strong male, DARK BAY HORSE, fifteen hands one inch high, ring six years old, he has high loins, a set-fall on his back, thin man and tail bob'd; with a half worn saddle, an old Indian blanket and an old cur'd bridle. Any person delivering the same to me, or to Robert Bradley, in Lexington, shall be well rewarded.

WILL. ALLEN.

January 14th, 1804. 3w

FOR SALE,

THE Plantation wherein I now live, containing 279 acres, in Fayette county, on Little North Elk-horn, about 100 acres of cleared land, with a young apple orchard on it, a good convenient Dwelling house, a good Barn, with the under story of stone, a fine Spring house, a convenient log Still house and Malt house. The soil equal in quality to any, and the title indisputable.

\*21f MATTHEW CALDWELL.

A LIST OF LETTERS,

In the Post-Office at Paris, December 19, 1803.

Capt. John Coon, Jesse Tims 2, Thomas Davis, Blue Licks, Mr. Drake, do, Thomas Grafford, James Pollock, John Gafs, John Hoult, Col. Jas. Moore, Isaac Cook, William Mitchel, Benjamin Gains, John Allen Esq. Henry Wainaw, John Martin, Hugh Duffin, James Mcintosh, Amos Edwards, Lewis Waltham, Prees G. Rennet, 4, John McGoy Millerburg, William Hillis sen. John Vail, Samuel Colwell, Thomas Moseley, James H. McLaughlin 2, William Johnston 2, John Edwards Esq. Capt. James Colwell, Thomas Glafs, Henry Buchanan, James Hall, John Rice, Thomas Carty.

August 6, 1803

TAKEN up by Thomas Wilson, near Armstrong's ferry, in Woodford county,

A Black Horse,

4 years old last spring, about 14 hands and a half high, has a star and a small imp, some saddle spots, off hind foot white, docked, and branded on the near shoulder but not intelligible; appraised to 40 dollars—Given under my hand this 28th day of Dec. 1803.

Rd. M. Thomas.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND,

IN Fayette, on the heads of Lindley's run, 8 miles from Lexington, containing 200 acre.; 80 acres cleared, a young apple orchard of early 200 trees, and other fruit trees of different kinds. In point of quality, timber and situation, this farm is excelled by none in the state—there are two springs included in the improvement, which run a considerable part of the year; and two wells of never failing water—the buildings are neither of the first nor last quality—an indisputable title will be made to the purchaser. For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

Robt. Marshall.

Fayette county, } 2m\*

State of Kentucky.

Fayette Circuit Court, September term, 1803.

Matthew Walton, complainant,

against

Nathaniel Maffie, & } defendants.

Frederick Ridgely, } Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Maffie, having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state—On motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that they do appear here, on the fifth day of the next March term, and answer the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed, that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for eight weeks successively, another posted at the door of the Court house in Fayette county, and published at the door of the Methodist meeting house, in the town of Flemingsburg, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

(A copy.) Teste,

Geo. W. Botts, d. c.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Mason Circuit Court, Oct.

November Term, 1803.

George Edwards, exec-

utor of James Ed- } complainant,

wards, deceased, } wards,

against

William Wood, and } defendants

others, } others.

IN CHANCERY.

Appearing satisfactorily to the court

that the said defendant, William Wood, is not an inhabitant of this com-

monwealth—On the motion of the said complainant, by his attorney, it is or-

dered, that the said defendant do appear

here on the third day of the next Term

and answer the complainant's bill or that the same shall be taken as confessed.

That a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper, two months

successively; that another be posted at

the door of the court house of Mason

county, and that this order be publis-

hed some Sunday, immediately after divine

service, at the door of the Baptist

meeting house in Washington.

(A copy.) Teste,

FRANCIS TAYLOR c. M. C.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

To the Sheriff of Mason county,

greeting:—

WE command you to take ABRA-

HAM WOOD, if he may be

found within your bailiwick, and him

safely keep, so that you have his bo-

dy before the judges of our Mason

circuit court, at the court house in

the town of Washington, on the third

day of their next term, to answer

charlotta wood, of a plea of di-

vorce, for having deserted the said

charlotta for the space of four years

and eight months; and have then

there this writ. Witness Francis

Taylor, clerk of our said court, at

the court house aforesaid, the second

day of January, 1804, and in the

12th year of our commonwealth.



"To soar aloft on Fancy's wing."

SONG,

TO MISS S.... R. A....

IF I swear by that eye, you'll allow  
Its look is so shifting and new,  
That the oath I might take on it now,  
The very next glance would undo.

Those babies that nestle so sly,  
Such different arrows have got,  
That an oath on the glance of an eye,  
Such as yours, would be off in a shot.

Should I swear by the dew on your lip,  
Though each moment the treasure renews,  
If my constancy wishes to trip,  
I may kiss off the oath when I choose.

Or a sigh may disperse from that flower  
The dew and the oath that are there,  
And I'd make a new vow ev'ry hour  
To lose them so sweetly in air.

But clear up the heav'n o' your brow,  
Nor fancy, my faith is a feather,  
On my heart I will pledge you my vow,  
And they must be both broken together.

"Trifles, light as air."

A Quaker who had the command of a trading vessel had to encounter an enemy's lugger on his voyage. His principles forbade him to fight direct; he therefore resigned the command to the mate. In the course of the action, however, things did not go to his liking, and he addressed his mate in the following terms: "If thou meanest to beat the enemy, friend, thou shouldest point thy guns a little more abaft."

**John Jordan Jun.**  
Has a Large and General Assortment of

### MERCHANDISE,

SUITABLE for the present, or approaching season, which he will sell low for.

CASH, TOBACCO, HEMP, GINSENG, WHEAT, SALT-PETRE, BEES-WAX, TALLOW, HOG'S LARD, PORK, COUNTRY LINEN, AND THREAD.

Those indebted to the late firm of JOHN JORDAN JUN. & CO. are requested to call and pay--or at least settle their accounts.

Lexington, K. Nov. 14th 1803.

**Alex. Parker & Co.**

HAVE just received from Philadelphia, in addition to their former assortment,

6-4 striped & plain jacconet muslin, 6-4 and 4-4 plain cambrick do. assorted,

6-4 figured do. do.

Cambric,

Jacconet and } Muslin Handkerchfs. Book

Ladies' white & coloured extra long silk gloves,

Blue plush, and worsted hose,

Morocco and kid slippers assorted,

Calf-skin and stuff do. do.

Queen's and glass ware assorted,

Wool cards assorted,

Best coffee,

Imperial and } Teas,

Hyson

Sherry wine of a superior quality, A large assortment of bar iron, equal in quality to any in the United States.

Which they will sell on the most moderate terms for cash.

31 Lexington, Jan. 1, 1804.

**Nail Manufactory.**

GEORGE NORTON, TAKES this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the

**NAIL MANUFACTORY,**

On Main street; and has on hand a large assortment of Cut and Hammered NAILS, of the best quality, SPRIGS, BRADS, &c. which he will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash. A large quantity of BAR IRON of the best quality, from the iron works of Benner and Dorsey, also for sale.

Lexington, January 9, 1804.

### REMOVAL.

THE subscriber, takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his shop, to the new brick building, between the stores of Mr. Alexander M'Neil, and Mr. William Caldwell, in the town of Paris; where he continues to carry on the

**SADDLER'S BUSINESS,** in all its various branches. Those who please to apply to him, may depend on being furnished with any article in his business, on better terms for Cash, than any heretofore in the slate.

William D. Jackson.

Paris Jan. 5, 1804. 2m

Taken up by Joseph Moore, living on the waters of Chaplin, near Bridgehill, Mercer county, a dark bay mare, about seven years old, about four feet six inches and a half high, her neck hind foot white, several white spots on her back and shoulders, a star in her forehead, trotts, paces and canters, brans in the near shoulder; appraised to 40 dollars. October 25, 1803.

A copy. Attest

The, Allin, C.C.M.

### CONVEYANCING.

#### WILLIAM TODD,

TAKES the liberty of informing the inhabitants of Lexington, and the public in general that he will draw and complete Deeds of Conveyance, Mortgages, Letters of Attorney, Leases, Bonds, Wills, and Agreements of every description, on reasonable terms, at the Clerk's Office of the Fayette Circuit Court; and if necessary, will certify any instrument as Notary Public.

Lexington, Nov. 8th, 1803.

#### JOHN POPE,

HAS removed to Lexington, and will PRACTICE LAW in the General Court, and in the Fayette, Jefferson, Clarke, Bourbon, Montgomery and Madison Circuit Courts.

tf November 10th, 1803.

### ADVERTISEMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER, WISHES to inform his friends and the public that he intends to carry on the

SOAP BOILING & TALLOW CHANDLING BUSINESS,

and flatters himself that he can supply any person that would favor him with their commands, on as reasonable terms as they can be in either Philadelphia or Baltimore. As he has employed a proficient hand, to carry on the business extensively, merchants can be supplied on the shortest notice.

THOMAS TIBBATS.

Sign of the Sheaf of Wheat, Lexington. N. B. Cash, Candles, or Soap given for Tallow.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment on a bond given by me to Thomas Elliott of Clarke county, for tract of land on the waters of Upper Howells creek. The bond is dated on the 10th of January 1803.

Robert Muir. December 27, 1803. 13w

Bourbon Circuit, November Term, 1803. Nathaniel Williams, complainant, against

Lewis Malquereire, Abalson Hall, 2 Defend. Robert Hall sen. and James Hall, 5 ants. In Chancery.

THE defendants Robert Hall sen. and Abalson Hall, not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to the act of Assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that they do appear here on the third day of the next February term, and answer the complainant's bill—that a copy of this order be inserted for eight weeks successively in some one of the Gazettes of this state—that another copy be posted at the court house door in Paris, and posted at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Paris, some Sunday immediately after Divine service.

Att. Thos. Arnold, c.c.b.c.

UNITED STATES, KENTUCKY DISTRICT, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the twenty-second day of

L. S. October, one thousand eight hundred and three, and in

the twenty-eighth year of American Independence, ALLAN B. MAGRUDER

deposited in this office, the title of a

book the right whereof he claims as author, in the following words, to wit:

"Political Commercial and Moral, Refections, on the late cession of Louisiana, to the United States, By Allan B.

Magruder, Esquire, of Lexington Kentucky," in conformity to the act of

Congress of the United States, entitled,

"An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioned."

Certified under my hand, as clerk of

the District Court of the United States,

and for the Kentucky District, and

seal of office; this twenty-second day of

October, one thousand eight hundred and three.

THOS. TUNSTALL, C. K. D. C.

50 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, a Bright

Mulatto Man, called

Frederick,

Age 22 years, about five feet ten and a half inches high; a shoe-makher and weaver by trade

Look with him a likely Sorrel HORSE, from

Amelia county, Virginia. He was born near

Baltimore, removed to North Carolina, and

now in Roan county, to David Morton, agent for me. Any person giving information to

Jerth. Clemens Esq. of Draville, Kentucky, or

Jeremiah Whitworth, Prince Edward, of Virginia, so that I get said negro, shall have the above reward.

CHARLES FORD. 13w

WANTED,

A N APPRENTICE to the Tanring Busines, about 17 or 18 years of age, he must come well recommended—apply to

JACOB TODHUNTER. Dec. 13, 1803.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from

taking an assignment on a bond, given by

me to Daniel Thoriberry, for 26l. as I am de-

termined not to pay said bond; unless compell-

ed by law; not having received compensation

for the same.

William D. Jackson.

Paris Jan. 5, 1804. 2m

Taken up by Joseph Moore, living on the waters of Chaplin, near Bridgehill, Mercer county, a dark bay mare, about seven years old, about four feet six inches and a half high, her neck hind foot white, several white spots on her back and shoulders, a star in her forehead, trots, paces and canters, brans in the near shoulder; appraised to 40 dollars. October 25, 1803.

A copy. Attest

The, Allin, C.C.M.

January 2, 1804.

3w

Jacob Kiser.

3w

A PRIMER,

On an entire new plan, for sale at this office.

3w

A PRIMER,

On an entire new plan, for sale at this office.

3w

A PRIMER,

On an entire new plan, for sale at this office.

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